FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 14, 1854. [NO. 1941.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

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MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

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THE Third Session of the School opens JULY the 17th, and closes December 1st.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Department will be sent out semi-annually, and no student found to be of a bad character, will be permitted to remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the students.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber has ample accommodations and desires to take all the Female Boarders into his own family.

Tuition in both Departments $8, $10, $12 50, to $15 per Session. Extra—Music on Piano Forte, with use of instrument $20; Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Teachers.

Carbonton, June 6, 1854. 5-3tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 7th day of August next. The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the school seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, June 16, 1854. 6tf

NOTICE.

THE "Richmond M. Company" wish to employ a Superintendent to take charge of their Cotton Mills.

None need apply unless they are competent to keep the Machinery in repair, as well as to superintend the Spinning and Weaving Departments.

Application to be made early.

W. F. LEAK, Pres't.

Rockingham, Richmond co., N. C., July 10, 1854. 14*6t

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my TRACT OF LAND, containing 1350 acres. This Land is situated in Marion District, S. C., and is intersected by the roads leading from Harllesville, S. C., to Cashua Ferry on Great Pedee, and from Marion C. H. to Bennettsville, and about nine miles from the former place. This Land is heavily timbered, and well adapted for Farming, Turpentine, &c. A portion of the Land is in a good state of cultivation, on which are comfortable buildings.

A further description is unnecessary, as purchasers will examine for themselves.

☞ A bargain can be had in the purchase of this Land by an early application to the subscriber on the premises.

J. L. McRAE

Selkirk, S. C., July 15, 1854. 16*4m

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

April 12, 1854. 87-tf

Valuable Plantation on the Pedee.
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, intending to remove to the State of Arkansas, offers for sale his PLANTATION in the county of Richmond.

The tract contains about 1200 acres, of which at least 500 is rich bottom land, on the Pedee and Little Rivers. The remainder is undulating and hilly, but a large part productive. The hilly land is as healthy as any in the county, and sufficiently near the bottoms to render it quite convenient as a place of residence.

The improvements consist of a small dwelling in the field, with summer cabins for the negroes, and a Well of excellent water. There is a good road, of easy grade, leading from the Summer place to the valley, with a bridge across Little River. In the valley there are a half dozen substantial negro houses, stables and cribs of excellent quality. In addition to this, there is a Mill for Corn and Wheat, with a Cotton Gin attached, on Little River.

This Plantation is well suited as any in the county to the raising of Grain, and yields Cotton very well. The range for Stock is the best in the county. This tract adjoins the plantations of W. P. Stanback, A. A. Johnson, and others, and is about a half mile below Stanback's Ferry, on the Pedee.

Address me at Little's Mills.

THOMAS W. STEELE.

Richmond county, July 18, 1854. 16*2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1854.

Cook & Johnson ex. D. W. Rogers.
Attachment and Levy made, and conditional Judgment thereon.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, D. W. Rogers, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said D. W. Rogers to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in September next, and plead or replevy, or the conditional Judgment will be made absolute, and the property condemned to the Plaintiffs use.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June 1854, and 78th year of American Independence.

JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.

Price $4]

NOTICE.

WILL be rented, on Tuesday the 15th inst., at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, for one year, that commodious Brick Store on Person street, next door to Liberty Point House, occupied at present by Sandy, Esq. Possession given 1st day of September.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian

August 1, 1854. 20-3t

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

MCEARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns, as regards quality, style and price, and can be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found at their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1854.

North Carolina Election.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Lenoir.—Wm. Sutton, Loco, Commons. No change. Poll: Sutton 377, Loftin 243.

Edgecombe.—Henry T. Clark, Senate, without opposition; Barnes and Williams, Commons. All Locos. No change. For School Tax, 670, against it 557.

Pitt.—Eborn, Whig, Senate; Blow and Singeltary, Locos, Commons. No change.

State of the Poll in Guilford County.—Senate: J. A. Gilmer 812, no opposition. Commons: Gorrell 1479, Johnson 1454, Caldwell 1449, all Whigs, elected; Apple, Loco, 457, Ogburn, Temperance, 358, Coffin, do., 285, Caldwell, do., 162, Scattering 468. For Sheriff, Winborne 1321, Mebane 881.

Anson.—A. J. Dargan and John Broadaway, Whigs, Commons. No change. Poll: Dargan 800, Broadaway 475, Hugh A. Crawford 357, Dr. W. L. Terry 338.

Hertford.—Kenneth Rayner, Whig, Senate; W. M. Daniel, Whig, Commons. No change.

Pasquotank.—Wm. E. Mann, Whig, Commons. Pasquotank and Perquimans Senatorial District, Winslow, Whig, elected. No change.

Burke.—McKesson, Whig, elected by 36 majority over Avery, Loco. A Whig gain.

Stokes.—Senate: Martin, Dem. 283, Matthews Whig, 205. Commons, Hill, dem. 578, Dalton, whig, 456. Mastin, shff. without opposition.

Senatorial District of Buncombe, Henderson, &c.—N. W. Woodfin, Whig, reported re-elected by a majority of 157 over Coleman, Loco.

Ashe.—Gentry, Loco, Commons. Whig loss. Poll: Gentry 641, Calloway, Whig, 552.

Alexander.—Bogle, Whig, Commons. No change.

Iredell.—Sharpe and Parks, Whigs, Commons. No change.

Senatorial District of Greene and Lenoir.—Speight, Loco. No change.

Davie.—March, Whig, Commons, by a large majority over Clement, Loco. No change.

Senatorial District of Rowan and Davie.—Col. John A. Lillington's majority 150.

Mecklenburg.—Walker, Senate; Black and Myers, Commons. All Locos. No change.

Craven.—Wood, Loco, Senate; Chadwick and Green, Whigs, Commons. 1 Whig gain. Poll: Wood 325, Blackwell, Whig, 320. Commons, Chadwick 640, Green 628, Russell, Loco 618, Jones, do. 587.

Jones.—Simmons, Whig, Commons, by 4 maj. over Ward, Loco. Whig gain.

Onslow.—E. W. Foville, Senate; L. W. Humphrey, Commons. Both Locos. No change.

Senatorial District of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.—Thos. D. McDowell, Loco, re-elected without opposition.

Caswell.—J. A. Graves, Senate; S. P. Hill and W. Long, Commons. All Locos. No change.

Halifax.—Wiggins, Whig, Senate, by 24 over Whitaker, Loco. Smith and Perkins, Whigs, Commons. No change.

Burke, McDowell, &c.—Davis, Whig, elected to the Senate by a decided majority. No change.

Caldwell.—Gen. S. F. Patterson, Whig, Commons, by 14 majority over E. P. Miller, Whig. No change.

Lincoln.—Hoke, Loco, Senate; Cansler, Loco, Commons. Whig loss of 1.

Rutherford.—Geo. W. Baxter, Whig, said to be beaten for Senate by Dr. Columbus Mills. A Whig loss. W. M. Shipp and Gen. J. G. Bynum, Whigs, Commons.

Cabarrus.—Hon. D. M. Barringer, Whig, Commons, without opposition. No change.

In Cabarrus and Stanly, Col. Long, Whig, elected Senator, over Freeman, Whig.

Johnston.—L. B. Sanders, Senate; B. H. Tomlinson and Asa Barnes, Commons. All Locos. No change. Poll—Senate: Sanders 513, P. Richardson, Whig, 482. Commons: Tomlinson 989, Barnes 954, Willis H. Sanders, Whig, 893, Simon Godwin, Whig, 898.

Montgomery.—Russell, Whig, Commons. No change. Poll: Russell 617, Bright 157.

Henderson.—John Baxter, Whig, re-elected to the Commons.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WHIG GAINS.—In Moore 1 Commoner. In Wake 1 do. In Columbus 1 do. In Orange 1 Senator. In Alamance 1 Commoner. Davidson 1 Senator. Craven 1 Commoner. Jones 1 do. Washington 1 do. Burke 1 do. Martin 1 do.

Loco GAINS.—in Johnston 2 Commoners. In Brunswick 1 Commoner. Bladen 1 do. Robeson 1 do. Chowan 1 do. Granville 1 do. Forsythe 1 do. Perquimans 1 do. Lincoln 1 do. Person 1 do. Surry and Yadkin 1 do. Ashe 1 do. Carteret 1 do. Rutherford 1 reported.

FOR GOVERNOR.

DOCKERY GAINS.—In Alexander 75, Anson 18, Ashe 400, Bladen 79, Burke 75, Chatham 105, Columbus 37, Craven 63, Cumberland 36, Davie 115, Davidson 408, Duplin 47, Edgecombe 72, Franklin 5, Guilford 38, Iredell 222, Lenoir 74, Montgomery 99, Moore 176, New Hanover 307, Onslow 171, Orange and Alamance 286, Randolph 135, Richmond 144, Sampson 135, Stokes and Forsyth 55, Wake 98, Wayne 72, Washington 190, Beaufort 45, Jones 35, Greene 8, Henderson 22, Mecklenburg (reported) 319.

BRAGG GAINS.—In Brunswick 94, Cabarrus 56, Caswell 44, Chowan 59, Gates 11, Granville 25, Halifax 43, Hertford 15, Johnston 50, Northampton 69, Pasquotank 43, Robeson 37, Rowan 20, Stanly 44, Warren 56, Wilkes 6, Surry and Yadkin 51, Pitt 2, Nash 74, Rutherford (reported) 100.

MOORE COUNTY.

The Precinct vote, sent to us and published in our last, being erroneous, we re-publish it. The following is the official vote:

	Gov'r.	Senate.	Commons.		Sheriff.			
	Dockery.	Bragg.	Christian.	Harrington.	Leak.	McIntosh.	Ritter.	Muse.	Ginter.	McIntosh.
Carthage,	124	159	59	85	159	85	159	16	26
Tyson's,	38	23	16	9	10	23	23		22
McNeill's,	52	101	33	62	33	62	101	27	7
Sanders',	76	55	52	40	85	44	44	19	27
Ritter's,	109	59	47	43	113	54	164	6	...	1
Pocket,	84	48	49	32	80	49	2	27	36	61
Shuffield's,	122	25	86	9	119	14	106	14	11	3
Sand Hills,	23	49	18	39	26	44	1	37	21	6
Sloan's,	124	87	58	65	120	74	3	19	171	23
	752	605	424	364	780	499	423	413	302	176

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

	Gov'r.		Commons.		Sheriff.		Sen.
	Bragg.	Dockery.	Jones.	George.	Williamson	Mears.	McDowell.
Whiteville,	81	84	114	56	76	94	44
Pate's,	62	67	96	35	66	47	55
Tatum's,	56	28	35	46	68	13	32
Fair Bluff,	72	98	109	65	114	44	59
Gum Swamp,	164	10	97	87	73	119	145
Bug Hill,	50	8	19	33	37	31	47
Lee's,	27	9	30	23	32	25	26
	512	304	502	344	446	364	388

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Gov'r.	Senate.	Commons.			Sh'ff.	
	Dockery.	Bragg.	Christian.	Harrington.	Russell.	Bright.	Cochran.	Saunders.
Rock Spring,	82	30	49	8	67	18	82	23
Bruton's,	26	10	20	7	19	15	16	16
Diffie's,	88	31	33	21	71	33	84	21
Bean's,	96	7	52	18	72	31	45	56
Fork,	155	...	52	...	123	4	79	28
Zion,	64	...	39	...	59	...	60	...
Mt. Gilead,	125	26	78	12	109	24	108	32
Troy,	105	41	80	14	97	32	126	15
	741	145	403	80	617	157	600	191

STANLY COUNTY.

	Gov'r.	Senate.		Commons.		Sh'ff.	
	Dockery.	Bragg.	Freeman	Long	Furr.	Davis.	Marshall
Centre,	100	14	36	...	3	98	52
Freeman's,	19	4	17	...	7	12	14
Harris's,	104	19	32	48	92	24	117
Blackwelder's,	41	3	18	16	23	21	31
Almonds,	76	4	32	24	33	12	89
Furr's,	93	12	6	73	93	15	79
Smith's,	124	12	38	36	91	29	89
Old Hickory,	89	6	50	6	21	72	76
Albemarle,	228	21	109	17	103	126	213
	874	95	330	220	496	409	760

RICHMOND COUNTY.
ROCKINGHAM, August 4, 1854.

The following is the vote so far as heard from. Stewartsville by some mishap, did not reach.

	Governor.	Senate.	Commons.		
	Dockery.	Bragg.	Mosely.	Steele.	Ingram.
Steele's,	30	10	14	26	6
Black Jack,	35	5	16	19	13
Mineral Spring,	169	29	69	116	55
Beaver Dam,	19	...	11	11	3
Rockingham,	149	16	46	120	35
Wolf Pit,	28	5	19	19	13
Williamson's,	75	26	55	79	21
McPherson's,	21	8	21	17	12
Laurel Hill,	106	9	65	91	16
Stewartsville, (sup.)	67	8	35	74	1
	690	116	351	572	175

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

	Gov'r.	Senate.	Commons.				Sheriff.			
	Dockery.	Bragg.	Leach.	Hargrave.	Thomas.	Bragg.	Dockery.	W. Stinson.	W. Hampton.	W. Harris.	W. Walser.	W. Leach.	D. Hargrave.	W. Thomas.	D. Bragg.	W. Dockery.
Lexington,	484	314	403	395	182	314	484	447	1050	642	1108	1375	526	593	379	1292
Clemmonsville,	75	76	54	54	50	76	75	52	180	94	148	182	70	70	76	169
Hussey's,	58	52	50	48	47	52	58	52	180	94	148	182	70	70	52	169
Thompson's,	54	62	50	48	47	62	54	52	180	94	148	182	70	70	62	169
Brown Town,	155	211	151	151	151	211	151	42	47	47	47	47	47	47	211	47
Thomasville,	211	151	42	47	47	151	42	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	151	47
Adderton's,	151	42	47	47	47	42	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	42	47
Haines',	42	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Ward's,	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Lee's,	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
	1292	1025	971	937	858	1025	1292	1025	1858	1292	1858	2025	1025	1080	1025	1858

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Aug. 7, 1854.

DEAR SIRS:—Below you will find good news as usual from old Montgomery—only a little better. Bragg was in the County, and at and around Troy where Dockery gains.

I think we have the brag precinct—the Fork, Russell's Home, and the former home of Dr. Worth.

	Governor.		Senate.	
	Dockery.	Bragg.	Whig. Christian.	Loco. Harrington.
Rock Spring	82	30	49	8
Bruton's	26	10	20	7
Diffie's	88	31	33	21
Bean's	96	7	52	18
Fork*	155	00	52	00
Zion†	64	00	39	00
Mt. Gilead	125	26	78	12
Troy	105	41	80	14
	741	145	403	80

*Russell's home. †Christian's home.

You will see that we have gained 99. Mr. Russell 617, Mr. Bright 157. C. J. Cochran, Sheriff, 600, Sanders 191.

Internal Improvements and Distribution were the topics.

THE ELECTION.

We give below the state of the polls in Anson county, which is all that we have heard up to the time of going to press. The vote is official:

GOVERNOR.

	1852.		1854.	
	Kerr.	Reid.	Dockery.	Bragg.
Wadesborough,	181	63	192	80
Morven,	68	9	95	6
Sandy Point,	105	18	113	20
Gulledge's,	104	17	94	14
Cedar Hill,	60	40	76	34
Meltonsville,	58	16	71	21
Lanesborough,	68	14	69	16
Smith's,	34	15	27	13
Beverly's,	30	27	21	17
Dumas',	38	6	20	3
Diamond Hill,	48	29	72	23
Burnsville,	61	2	52	8
	855	256	902	255

The above shows a gain of 48 votes for Dockery over Kerr's vote in 1852.—*Anson Star.*

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, August 7, 1854.

DEAR SIRS:—Brunswick has gone for the Locos by a small majority. There was an increase of 263 on the vote of two years ago. Russell got the largest Whig vote given since I have been in the County. We suspect foul play. At Waccamaw the Whigs have usually had a large majority; now it is the other way. Kerr got 50, Reid 1. Dockery 32, Bragg 46. So it is, but we do not precisely know the cause of change.

	Gov'r.		Commons.		Sheriff.		Sen.
	Dockery.	Bragg.	Russell.	Meares.	Allen.	Galloway.	McDowell.
North-west,	106	72	106	74	114	60	33
Town Creek,	74	84	82	78	74	75	47
Smithville,	69	108	66	114	60	101	36
Lockwood's Folly	105	72	106	77	108	67	37
Shallotte,	30	53	29	56	30	50	36
Waccamaw,	32	46	30	45	33	43	23
	416	435	419	444	419	396	209

The enormous increase accounts for our defeat. The Government officers of the town of Wilmington have said all along that they would defeat Russell at the cost of ten thousand dollars; which I expect was done.

DEATH OF A SENATOR.—We are pained to hear, by telegraph this morning, of the death of Col. JOHN A. LILLINGTON, of Mocksville, Davie County.

Col. Lillington was a native of Wilmington, but for a number of years past has been a citizen of Davie, and for several terms has represented with distinguished ability the Senatorial District of Rowan and Davie in our State Legislature. At the election just over he was again chosen by a large majority—but the canvass, undertaken whilst in feeble health, has cost him his life.

SHERIFFS ELECTED.

Montgomery.—Cochran 600, Saunders 191.

Anson.—A. C. Moore. Poll: Moore 505, G. B. Threadgill 430, J. P. Rateliff 206.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The following is the arrangement by the Judges for the Fall Circuit:

Edenton,	Judge DICK.
Newbern,	Judge CALDWELL.
Raleigh,	Judge ELLIS.
Hillsboro,'	Judge BAILEY.
Wilmington,	Judge MANLY.
Salisbury,	Judge SAUNDERS.
Washington,	Judge SETTLE'S successor.

ERROR.—The intelligent reader doubtless easily detected the error in part of our last issue, in the statement of the precinct vote of this county. Gen. Dockery did not, unfortunately, get Bragg's vote in this county, nor was Bragg cut down to the Whig vote. The error might have been detected in reading the proof, but for the late arrival of the mail, which allowed us no time to bestow to that essential operation in preparing a newspaper.

MR. ASHE'S LETTERS.—Mr. Ashe's letters from Washington, designed to demolish Gen. Dockery in this District, have produced a capital effect. Look at the returns from the Cape Fear District, and especially from Wilmington and New Hanover, the county most interested, and Mr. Ashe's home:

In Bladen, Gen. Dockery gains 79; in Columbus 37; in Cumberland 36; in Duplin 47; in *New Hanover* 307; in Richmond 144; in Sampson 135; in all 785. In Robeson a loss of 37; and in Brunswick of 91; in all 128. Dockery's net gain in Mr. Ashe's District *six hundred and fifty-seven!* If the remaining counties of the State have averaged as well, Gen. Dockery will be our next Governor.

FROM EUROPE.—The Atlantic brings dates to the 26th inst.

The cotton market was steady, and prices unchanged. Flour had declined 1s.

There is no war news of any importance.

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—The deaths in the city last week were 1146, an increase of 7 over the previous week. The deaths by cholera were 263, an increase of 61.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent.

Further advices from Brunswick confirm the intelligence received yesterday, of the defeat of Mr. Russell, the Whig candidate, by Col. Meares, Loco, by 25 majority. This result is to us one of the most painful features of the canvass. Mr. Russell is a true Whig—a high toned, honorable gentleman—an influential and useful citizen of Brunswick, and he had a right to expect that the Whigs of Brunswick would support him as they had been accustomed to support the regular nominees of the party; but the result shows that they did not. The canvass against him, was conducted with a degree of zeal and unscrupulousness hitherto without parallel. (We do not refer to his opponent in this connection, who so far as we are informed, conducted the contest on proper principles.) Bare-faced lies were told against him—slanders were uttered without stint—charges of every description were laid at his door,—indeed, every effort that party malignity could suggest, was made to accomplish his defeat. The country was flooded with circulars—the Locos here, constituted themselves Committees of vigilance, and labored with extraordinary zeal,—in fine, no efforts were spared to accomplish the darling result, a triumph in Brunswick. Against all these combinations, the Whig candidate could not succeed. It is vain to repine at the past. The Whig party is temporarily beaten, but the good, old, sterling, Republican County of Brunswick, will remember this lesson, and be misrepresented in the General Assembly never more hereafter by a Loco Foco.—*Wil. Herald.*

Military Election.—At an election held in this town on Saturday last, Wm. Martin Pickett was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and John H. Coppedge, Major, of the 53d Regiment of North Carolina Militia.—*Wadesboro' Star.*

Open Cotton.—Major Purdie Richardson of this vicinity, presented [illegible] open boll of cotton on Thursday of [illegible] This is the first open cotton we have [illegible] is part of the country the present season.—*Bruns. Star.*

The Journal of Commerce remarks that business which commonly begins to be bustling in New York city early in August, has been up to this time quiet and unsatisfactory; and that the absence of demand has to some extent affected prices.

ANTI-SLAVERY MANIAC.

The negro-phobia of the editor of the New York Tribune amounts to a positive mania, and no opportunity is allowed to pass unimproved that can in any way be tortured into a reflection upon the South or its institutions. The facility with which the Tribune coins its misrepresentations for this purpose is quite equalled by its malignancy, and consequently it is seldom at a loss for an occasion to make the South or its citizens the subject of a calumnious paragraph. The lamentable murder at the St. Nicholas Hotel was so entirely the result of intemperance that ingenuity would seem to be at fault to attribute it to any other cause; but the Tribune does not hesitate to look at the occurrence in a sectional light, and to make it the basis of such remarks as these:

One of those brutal murders which seem peculiarly to belong to the institution of slavery, took place yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In the free States men above the condition of rowdies do not habitually go armed like assassins; importations from the regions of chivalry, however, reveal occasionally bowie-knives, sword-canes, and pistols. In the present instance, a man claiming to be a gentleman, R. M. Graham, of New Orleans, had a murderous weapon—a sword-cane—and on being reprimanded for his drunken noises in the St. Nicholas Hotel, stabbed Mr. Loring of California through the body and killed him. This barbarous murder could hardly have been committed by a Northern man.

From the same sheet in which we cut the above is recorded the following atrocity committed by the editor of an abolition newspaper:

We have only time and space briefly to record a most dreadful murder in South Brooklyn last night. It seems that Mr. J. N. T. Tucker, the editor of The Daily Advertiser, lately called The Brooklyn Daily Freeman, had just returned from a walk with his wife when his manner suddenly changed, and she becoming alarmed at his actions, rushed into the House and up stairs, whither he soon after followed but went into another room where lay two of his children, a girl aged about ten years and a boy about three. Here he deliberately took a razor from a drawer, and nearly severed the youngest child's head from its body. The mother now rushed in, when he attacked her, but had happily only inflicted three or four slight wounds when he was secured by officer Carroll of third district. There is little doubt that the unfortunate man was laboring under the effects of intemperance, which had distempered his mind. The victim is described as a very lovely little boy. The frightful deed was perpetrated about 10 o'clock last night in Atlantic street, near Nevins.

The Tribune does not of course find it necessary to make this murder the subject of an editorial comment, though its atrocity is without parallel. We might with as much truth attribute the one to the influence of Northern institutions and sentiments, as to make slavery responsible for the other. Both were the product of intemperance, a vice which is certainly not sectional, and the attempt of the Tribune to make it appear otherwise is as unworthy as it is unjust.

This extreme anxiety to reproach the South with crime comes with an especial bad grace from the Tribune. Its own sheet is too constant and too faithful a reflex of the pre-eminence of New York in wickedness of every hue to permit of such an attempt. In the very issue in which it seeks to make the South responsible for a murder that had its origin in the inflamed and brutalized passions produced by intemperance, in addition to the murder of a child by its father, we find recorded an account of a wife beaten to death by her husband, an attempt to poison a whole family by a medical student and an instance of horrible cruelty in which an enraged carman pulled out his horse's tongue! And this is but the record of one day's crime in New York; a record which, except in the peculiar atrocity of the murder of a child by its father, has often been equalled and will be so again in the future.

No one can attentively read the New York daily papers without becoming convinced that that city is attaining a pre-eminence in crime which is rapidly carrying it ahead of the fostering corruption of Paris or any of the European cities. The villainies of its financiers are gigantic; they embezzle millions, and public justice is blind to their failings—the corporate authorities of the city are publicly denounced as thieves and rogues—their Mayor is the friend and advocate of grog-sellers—their police the protectors of bullies and the colleagues of thieves—their fire department a resort for incendiaries who fire property to secure opportunities for theft—their jails, houses of prostitution—their courts, places of political intrigue—pugilistic encounters, in which ruffian bullies maul and deface one another unchecked by the police, a feature in their out-door amusement—their rowdies are overwhelming in number, and exercise a preponderating influence in the control of public affairs—Capt. Rynders is apparently their most distinguished citizen, and Mike Walsh the most celebrated of the Congressional representatives. Whilst so bad, morally, the city, physically, is no better. Its streets are stagnant with corruption, and the air impregnated with villainous odors that destroy the public health, until it is daily becoming more and more the lazaar city of the Union, where pestilence in some form or other is a perpetual visiter.

This is New York—not as we portray it, but as it is almost daily presented by its own journals. There is not a single feature of the odious picture we have drawn, that has not been again and again exhibited and commented upon in the columns of the Tribune. And yet that paper seizes upon every crime in which a Southerner may be involved as a peculiar evidence of the evils of slavery and with pharasaical indignation belches out its condemnation as if in its own city, where slavery does not exist, there was not a constantly accumulating aggregate of crime sufficient to shock the moral sense of the most obtuse. Sectional malignity can go no further than this, and the Tribune may at least congratulate itself that it has reached the utmost limit to which veniality and illiberal prejudice can carry it.—*Baltimore American.*

Mean Whiskey.—It is said that whiskey is now made in the west of rotten corn altogether, and when it is imbibed, it arouses all the brutal passions of debased human nature to the fullest extent. Men killing their wives in New Orleans is becoming quite a common thing, and the use of this mean whiskey is said to be the principal cause.

Sam—Julius whar did you get that coat?

Julius—Down here to Push's.

Sam—Whar's dat?

Julius—Little ways down in Brattle street, whar it says "Push" on de door—I pushed and went in. It said "Pull" on de odder side—I pulled dis coat, and ran out.

CRIME AND REPENTANCE.

There died recently in New York, an aged Hollander, named Shumm, who, for a long time, had been an object of compassion to his neighbors, as well on account of his apparent poverty as for a monstrous hernia from which he seemed to suffer exceedingly. He was known for a very eccentric and stubborn man. Although he had been ailing for several weeks, not only had he refused all medical aid, but he was determined to retain upon him all his wardrobe, consisting of a pair of pantaloons of velvet, once green, an old pea-jacket, and a summer surtout; habiliments, which all testified to the lasting and profound attachment felt for them by their proprietor.

A few hours before his death, he sent for Mr. Van Duerson, a respectable citizen in the vicinity, who had frequently sent him, during his illness, some slight articles of food, and desired him to write down his last wishes. To the great astonishment of this gentleman, he proceeded to devise several sums of money, amounting, finally, to nearly 5,000 pounds sterling, to his son and grandson, residing at Newark and Albany, and indicated confidentially, where the money was deposited; he then recounted the following facts of his history:

"It is now twenty-five years since I was a clerk in a business house in Hamburg. As I had long held the position, I was often entrusted with large sums to be delivered at other establishments. One day an evil thought came over me, and I allowed myself to betray this confidence. I left the country with a large sum and embarked for America. Arrived in New York, I invested a large sum in the purchase of two contiguous buildings; I had not had time to insure them, when they were completely destroyed by fire. Conscious that this loss was a judgment upon me for my crime, I adopted the resolution to devote the remainder of my days to labor and a severe economy, with the sole object of restoring to my old employers or their heirs the amount of which I had robbed them.

"I changed my name, and with what I had left, I embarked in the business of selling tobacco. Notwithstanding my losses, and though I sold only at retail, I succeeded, in five years, in accumulating the necessary sum for the accomplishment of my purpose. I sold out my establishment, and prepared to start for Hamburg, to make the restitution, when I learned that the house had a branch at Philadelphia. To that city I repaired, and proffered the sum of 8,000 pounds sterling, equivalent to the sum originally taken, with the interest. The latter was generously returned to me, by the son of one of the partners, and this money together with what I had beside, I now desire to leave to my descendants."

During the last five years of his existence, the old man had lived in complete obscurity, and with great parsimony. His testamentary executor, Mr. Van Duerson, found the sum of 5,000 pounds sterling, chiefly in doubloons, hidden with care, in the lining of his pantaloons; it was this mass of coin that had, by its volume and its position, raised the suspicion of a hernial enlargement. There was also found some silver, in his coat, and a quantity of small change in an old tobacco-box, where he deposited the funds arising from his current receipts.—*Buffalo Democracy.*

MARRIED,

In Yadkin county, near Huntsville, on the 3d inst., by J. J. Conrad, Esq., Mr. PETER POINDEXTER to Miss SARAH HAUSER.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on Monday evening last, of Typhoid fever, JOSEPH W. EVANS, Esq., attorney at Law, a native of this county, and a former resident of this town. Mr. Evans was a high-toned honorable gentleman, and his premature death is a sad affliction to his family and numerous friends.

On the 2nd of August, in Robeson county, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with much patience and submission, Miss EFFY BROWN, daughter of Mr. Duncan Brown. She was for several years a member of the Presbyterian Church and gave indubitable evidence, in health and in sickness, of the genuineness of her profession.

In Orange county, on the 28th ult. Mr. THOS. P. PAUL, aged 50.

Near Lilesville, on the 2d inst., BENJAMIN M., son of Wm. D. and Nancy Bird, aged 18.

Near Lilesville, on the 26th ult., LYDIA FRANCES, daughter of William and Rachael Henry, aged 3 years, 2 months and 7 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Orrell's Line.] Aug. 9.—Str Fairy, with goods for E J Hale & Son, B I Howze, D A Lamont, D McNatt, J G Cook, W J McDairmid.

[Cape Fear Line.] Aug. 9.—Str. Flora McDonald, with goods for Jenkins, Roberts & Co, W R Valentine, J & R Gilmer, Elkin Manufacturing Co, W M Farebee, T B Tyson, R T Long, Porter & Worth, S T Hawley & Son, J C Thomson, A A McKethan, Isham Cox, Wilson Fulton, Morrison, Richardson & Co, D Murphy, A M Searcy, J H Martine, H C McLean, Sam'l Young, J C Andrews & Co, E A Vogler, Worth & Ut

STATE FAIR, 1854.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Second Annual Fair of this Society will be held at Raleigh, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of October, 1854.

REGULATIONS:

Members of this society, and all who may become such at the time of the exhibition, by the payment of $3 to the Treasurer, will be furnished with a badge of membership, which will admit the member and the ladies of his family, and the children under 15 years old, to the grounds during the hours of public exhibition.

All contributions to Floral Hall will be cheerfully received free of charge.

Exhibitors who contend for premiums, are expected to become members of the State Agricultural Society, and must have their animals or articles properly entered at the office, on or before 10 o'clock, Tuesday the 17th October; so that catalogues of the articles exhibited may be properly arranged and published before the grounds are opened for public exhibition.

All animals or articles admitted within the grounds for exhibition must be labeled with the name and residence of the owners.

No animals, implement or other article, for which a premium is offered will be entitled to said premium, though being the best or second best of the kind offered, unless such article shall be deemed by the judges, of sufficient merit to deserve such reward.

No one subject shall receive two premiums by the awards of different committees of judges at the same fair, unless when one is offered expressly as an additional premium.

The decisions of the judges of awards will be regarded as final, in every exercise of their legitimate authority. But any awards made, contrary to the rules, for directing and restricting premiums, claimants or awards, will be disregarded or reversed by the Executive Committee.

All reports of the judges to be valid, must be delivered to the Ex. Committee for examination, by the afternoon preceeding the day for announcing the awards of premiums.

Premiums awarded but not claimed within three months thereafter, will be regarded as donations to the society.

Stock brought to the Fair for sale, will have an enclosed lot adjoining the Fair Grounds assigned them, with water convenient, where they can be kept at the expense of the owner.

Articles manufactured in the State, when brought in competition with foreign articles, will take precedence, other things being equal, and the foreign articles will rank as second in the list of premiums.

The Chief Marshal, with efficient aids, will be in attendance during the hours of exhibition to keep proper order.

A fine band of music will be in attendance each day during the hours of exhibition.

An efficient police will take charge of the grounds during the night.

Admission fee—for a carriage 81c for a buggy 50 cents; for a single person 25 cents—children and servants half price.

PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, Oct. 17.—The Fair will open at ten o'clock for the admission of visiters.

Wednesday, 18th.—The Judges will make their examinations. Trial of Machinery.

Thursday, 19th.—The Address delivered.—Plowing match, and trial of double harness horses.

Friday, 20th.—Reading reports of Judges trotting races with single harness, horses in buggies or sulkeys; and parade of prize animals, with appropriate badges around the track, immediately preceding their exit from the grounds.

The gates will be closed every evening at 4 o'clock, to give time for making the necessary arrangements for the night.

BRANCH I.—Live Stock.

FIRST DIVISION.

HORSES.

First Class.—*Thoroughbred.*

1st. For the best stallion over 4 years old, $10
2d. For the 2d best " " " 5
3d. For the best Brood-mare, 10
4th. For the 2d best " 5
5th. For the best stallion under 4 years old 10
6th. For the best filly " " 5

In this class purity of blood being the highest point of distinction. A well authenticated pedigree must, in every case accompany each animal put on exhibition to compete for any of the above prizes.

Second Class.—*Quick draught and Saddle Horses.*

1st. For the best stallion over 4 years old $10
2d. For the 2d best " " " 5
3d. For the best Broodmare, 10
4th. For the 2d best " 5
5th. For the best stallion under 4 years old, 5
6th. For the best filly, 5
7th. For the best saddle-horse, mare or gelding 5
8th. For the 2d best " " " dip.
9th. For the best pair of matched carriage horses, 10
10th. For the 2d best pair " " 5
11th. For the best single harness horse, 5
12th. For the 2d best " " dip.

In this class individual excellence in form, action and disposition, will be regarded as chief points of merit.

Third Class.—*Heavy Draught Horses.*

1st. For the best stallion over 4 years old $10
2d. For the 2d best " " " 5
2d. For the best broodmare, 10
4th. For the 2d best " 5
5th. For the best stallion under 4 years old, 5
6th. For the best filly, " " " 5
7th. For the best team of not less then 4, 10
8th. For best pair, 5

In this class, form, size and docility, will be regarded as chief excellencies.

Fourth Class.—*Jacks, Jennets and Mules.*

1st. For the best Jack over 6 years old, $10
2d. For the 2d best " " 5
3d. For the best Jennet, 10
4th. For the 2d best " 5
5th. For the best Jack under 6 years old, 5
6th. For the best Jennet " " 5
7th. For the best mule, 5
8th. For the best pair of mules, 10
9th. For the best team of not less than four mules, 10

SECOND DIVISION.

CATTLE.

First Class.—*Short Horns or Durhams.*

1st. For the best bull over 4 years old, $10
2d. For the 2d best " " " 5
3d. For the best cow over 4 years old, 10
4th. For the 2d best cow " 4 " 5

Between one and four years old.

1st. For the best bull under 4 and over 1, 5
2d. For the 2d best " 1 " 1, dip.
3d. For the 2d best heifer " 1 " 1, 5
4th. For the 2d best " " 1 " 1, dip.

Under one year old.

1st. For the best bull calf, 5
2d. For the 2d best bull calf, dip.
3d. For the best heifer, 5
4th. For the 2d best heifer, dip.

The same classification will be adopted, and the same premiums offered for Ayreshires, Alderneys, Devons, Holsteins, Herefords or any other variety of pure blood, as in the case of the above; also, for grades and native stocks.

Second Class.—*Working Oxen.*

1st. For the best yoke over six years old, $10
2d. For the 2d best " " " 5
3d. For the best yoke under 6 " 5
4th. For the 2d best yoke under 6 years old, dip.
5th. For the best driver or manager of oxen, 5
6th. For the 2d best driver or manager of oxen, dip.

In judging this class, especial reference will be had, to *form*, *size* and *docility*, and no attention will be paid to degree of fatness, farther than susceptibility to that condition.

Third Class.—*Fat Cattle.*

1st. For the best pair of fat oxen, $10
2d. For the 2d best pair of fat oxen, 5
3d. For the best fat single ox or cow, 5
4th. For the 2d best fat " " " dip.

In this class fitness for the shambles will be regarded as the chief excellence.

Fourth Class.—*Milch Cows.*

1st. For the best milch Cow, $10
2d. For the 2d best " " 5
3d. For the 3d best " " dip.

In this class, quantity and quality of milk will be the object of attention, without regard to the breed of the cow. The Judges will require in writing, with each cow put on exhibition, a statement of the quantity of milk and butter yielded in any one week. The week for making the test, to be selected by the owner any time during the season.

THIRD DIVISION.

SHEEP.

First Class.—*Fine and Medium Wools.*

1st. For the best Buck, fine wool, $10
2d. For the 2nd best " " 5
3d. For the best pen of ewes, not less than 5, fine wool, 5
4th. For the 2d best, " " " " Dip.
5th. For the best pen of lambs, not less than 4, Dip.
6th. For the best Buck, middle wool, Dip.
7th. For the best pen of ewes, not less than 3, middle wool, Dip.
8th. For the best pen of lambs, not less than 4, Dip.

Second Class.—*Natives or Mixed Blood.*

1st. For the best buck, $ 5
2d. For the 2d best buck, Dip.
3d. For the best pen of ewes, not less than 4, 5
4th. For 2d best " " " " Dip.
5th. For the best pen of lambs, not less than 4, 5
6th. For the 2d best, " " " Dip.
7th. For a pair of cashmere goats, 10

FOURTH DIVISION

SWINE.

First Class.—*Large Breed.*

1st. For the best boar over 2 years old $ 5
2d. For the 2nd best " " Dip.
3d. For the best breeding sow over 2 years old, 5
4th. For the 2nd best, " " Dip.
5th. For the best boar under 2 years old, 5
6th. For the 2nd best, " " Dip.
7th. For the best open sow, 5
8th. For the 2nd best " Dip.
9th. For the best lot of 4 pigs, under 6 months old, 5
10th. For the 2nd best, " Dip.

This class includes Berk-shires, Chester, Woburn, Grazier, Pennsylvania White Pig, Bedford, Duchess County, and their grades, size, form and fitness as pork hogs, will be the chief object of attraction in this class.

Second Class.—*Small Breed.*

1st. For the best boar over 2 years old $5
2d. For the 2d best " " Dip.
3d. For the best breeding sow over 2 years old, 5
4th. For the 2d best, " " Dip.
5th. For the best boar under 2 years old, 5
6th. For the 2d best, " " Dip.
7th. For the best open sow, 5
8th. For the 2nd best, " Dip.
9th. For the best lot of pigs under 6 ms old, 5
10th. For the 2d best, " " Dip.

In this class is included Suffolk, Neapolitan, Chinese, Guinea, Snap Dragon, and their grades, and will be regarded chiefly for their fattening qualities—

Third Class.—*Natives.*

1st. For the best boar over 2 years old $5
2d. For the 2nd best, " " Dip.
3d. For the best breeding sow, 5
4th. For the 2nd best, " Dip.
5th. For the best boar under 2 years old, 5
6th. For the 2nd best, " " Dip.
7th. For the best open sow, " " 5
8th. For the 2nd best, " " Dip.
9th. For the best lot of pigs under 6 months old 5
10th For the 2nd best, " " Dip.
11th. For the best lot of 10 hogs, of any breed, 10
12th. For the 2nd best, " " 5

PREMIUM ANIMALS.

1st. For the best stallion over 4 years old, of any breed, on exhibition, $10
2d. For the 2nd best, " " 5
3d. For the best brood mare, over four years old, of any breed, on exhibition, 10
4th. For the 2d best, " " 5
5th. For the best stallion under 4 and over 1 year old, 5
6th. For the best filley, " " 5
7th. For the best colt under 1 year old, 5
8th. For the 2nd best, " " Dip.
9th. For the best bull of any breed, on ex. 5
10th. For the 2nd best, " " Dip.
11th. For the best cow, Dip.
12th. For the 2nd best " Dip.
13th. For the best buck, 5
14th. For the 2d best, " Dip.
15th. For the best lot of 3 ewes, 5
16th. For the 2d best, " Dip.
17th. For the best boar, 5
18th. For the 2nd best, " Dip.
19th. For the best breeding sow, 5
20th. For the 2d best, " Dip.

In this class is included only those animals which have taken premiums in their respective classes, here they are all brought in competition upon individual merit, without regard to blood or stock.

FIFTH DIVISION.

POULTRY.

First Class.—*Chickens in lots of three, one Cock and two Hens.*

1st. For the best lot of Shanghais, $3
2d. For the 2d best lot of " Farm. Jour.
3d. For the best lot of Dorkings, " "
4th. For the 2d best lot of " "
5th. For the best lot of Polands, " "
6th. For the 2d best " "
7th. For the best lot Brahma Pootras, " "
8th. For the 2d best lot of " "
9th. For the best lot of Great Malays, " "
10th. For the 2d best lot of " "
11th. For the best lot of Jersey Blues, " "
12th. For the 2d best lot of " "
13th. For the best lot of Game Fowls, " "
14th. For the 2d best lot of " "
15th. For the best lot of Bantams, " "
16th. For the 2d best lot of " "

The same classification adopted, and the same premiums offered for any other variety of pure blood, which may be exhibited.

Second Class.—*Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, &c.*

1st. For the best pair of Turkeys, cock and hen, $3
2d. For the 2d best pair of Turkeys, cock and hen, Farm. Jour.
3d. For the best pair, or single, Wild Turkey, domesticated, " "
4th. For the 2d best pair, or single, Wild Turkey, domesticated, " "
5th. For the best pair of Geese, male and female, " "
6th. For the 2d best pair of Geese, male and female, " "
7th. For the best pair of Wild Geese, male and female, " "
8th. For the 2d best pair of Wild Geese, male and female, " "
9th. For the best pair of Poland Ducks, drake and duck, $3
10th. For the 2d best pair of Poland Ducks, drake and duck, Farm. Jour.
11th. For the best pair of Muscovy Ducks, drake and duck, " "
12th. For the 2d best pair of Muscovy Ducks, drake and duck, " "
13th. For the largest and best variety of Poultry exhibited by any one person, $5
14th. For the second best, $3

In this class, ornament and profit will be regarded as chief points of value.

RULES FOR BRANCH FIRST.

Animals for exhibition will not be received or admitetd within the Fair Grounds before Monday morning; then they must be properly entered at the office, and placed under the direction of the Ex. Com.

Animals will not be admitted after 10 o'clock, Tuesday.

No exhibitor will be permitted to enter more than one animal in each of the sub-classes.

Animals, when duly entered, are well provided for by the Society, without charge to the owner, and cannot be removed from the Grounds, except by permission of the Ex. Com.

Awards of superiority in this branch, will be given in accordance with the Schedule of premiums.

No unprofitable animal will be a proper subject to receive a premium.

No premium will be awarded for any animal not deemed worthy by the judges, though it should be the best of the kind exhibited.

BRANCH II.—Agriculture.

First Class.—*Farming.*

For the six best farms in the State, those which have been managed to the greatest benefit and profit, in reference to the following objects: the improvement of soil, increased production, increase of farming capital, annual profits, &c. &c., together with the general management of the entire farm, in all its details, tending to secure profitable and lasting results, Silver cup.
For the six 2d best farms, &c., $5

The above must be submitted in writing, giving a concise description of the farm, location, character of soil, manner of preparing land for cultivation, by draining, irrigating, manuring, plowing, &c. &c., planting, cultivating, gathering, &c. &c., productions, yield, &c. &c., so attested or otherwise authenticated, as to satisfy the judges of the correctness of the statements made.

For the best product, averaged to the acre, of each of the following crops, raised in 1854, on a *bona fide* farm, and for an entire shift of the farm according to its usual or designed rotation.

1st. For the best average product of Indian Corn, $20
2d. For the best average product of Wheat, 20
3d. For the best average product of Oats, 5
4th. For the best average product of Rye, 5
5th For the best average product of Tobacco, 20
6th. For the best average product of Cotton, 20
7th. For the best average product of Clover, 5

For the best average product of each of the following crops, a *Diploma:* The common Cornfield Pea, Beans, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Sugar Beets, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Pumpkins and Oregon Pea.

For the largest yield on a single acre of each of the following crops, $10: Indian Corn, (not less than 100 bushels to the acre,) Wheat, (not less than 30 bushels to the acre,) Hay, Clover or Grass, (not less than two tons per acre,) Tobacco and Cotton.

Second Class.—*Agricultural Productions.*

For the best specimen of each of the following products, $2: Indian Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Beans, Peas, Rice, of each, one peck; Tobacco in leaf, Cotton in seed, of each, ten pounds; Clover and Grass Seed, half-gallon; Beets, Turnips, Parsnips, Carrots, of each, half-dozen; Pumpkins, a sample, Sweet Potatoes, and Irish Potatoes, of each, half-bushel.

For the greatest variety of the above articles, $5
For the best specimen of one half-gallon of Virgin dip Turpentine, dip.
For the best specimen No. 1 Rosin, dip.
For " " Hemp, 10 lbs., dip.
For " " Flax, " dip.

BRANCH III.—Mechanics.

First Class.—*Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.*

1st. For the best double plough, $5
2d. For the 2d best, " dip.
3d. For the best single plough, 5
4th. For the 2d best " dip.
5th. For the best cultivator, 5
6th. For the 2d best " dip.
7th. For the best harrow, 1 or 2 horse, 5
8th. For the 2d best " " dip.
9th. For the best subsoil plough, 5
10th. For the best guage, " 5
11th. For the best hill-side, " 5
12th. For the best horse rake, dip.
13th. For the best roller, smooth, 5
14th. For the best " pegged, 5
15th. For the best grain cradle, 5
16th. For the 2d best " dip.

Second Class.—*Farm Vehicles, &c.*

1st. For the best 4 or 6 horse wagon, $15
2d. For the 2d best, " dip.
3d. For the best 2 horse wagon, 10
4th. For the 2d best " dip.
5th. For the best 1 horse wagon, 5
6th. For the 2d best " dip.
7th. For the best horse cart, (tumble,) 5
8th. For the 2d best, " dip.
9th. For the best ox cart and yoke, 5
10th. For the 2d best, " dip
11th. For the best wheel barrow, 2 50
12th. For the 2d best, " dip.
13th. For the best dumping wagon, 5
14th. For the 2d best, " dip.
15th. For the best pair wagon or plow hames, 2 50
16th. For the best cart saddle, 2 50
17th. For the best pair cart wheels, 2 50

Third Class.—*Hand Power Machinery.*

1st. For the best corn-planter or drill, $5
2d. For the best wheat " 5
3d. For the best straw or shuck cutter, 5
4th. For the 2d best " dip.
5th. For the best corn sheller, 5
6th. For the 2d best " dip.
7th. For the best fanning mill, 5
8th. For the 2d best, " dip.
9th. For the best churn by machinery, 5
10th. For the 2d best, " dip.
11th. For the best sewing machine, 5
12th. For the 2d best " dip.
13th. For the best hay press, 10
14th. For the 2d best, " dip.
15th. For the best cotton, " 10
16th. For the 2d best " " dip.
17th. For the best pump or hydraulic machine, 5
18th. For the 2d best " " dip.
19th. For the best shingle machine, 5
20th. For the 2d best, " dip.
21st. For the best smut machine, 5
22d. For the 2d best, " dip.

Fourth Class.—*Horse Power Machinery for Farm.*

1st. For the best sweep horse power, $20
2d. For the 2d best " " dip.
3d. For the Railway " 20
4th. For 2d best " dip.
5th. For the best Saw Mill for horse power, 10
6th. For the best Grist " 10
7th. For the best Corn and Cob Crusher, 5
8th. For the best Threshing Machine, 10
9th. For the best broadcasting and drilling Machine for grain or grass, 10
10th. For the best broadcasting machine for sowing lime, bone dust, &c., 5
11th. For the best ditching machine, 5
12th. For the best cotton gin, 10
13th. For the best stump machine, 5
14th. For the best reaping machine, 20
15th. For the best mowing " for grass, 5

The above machinery to be tested in such manner and at such place as the Executive Committee shall designate.

Fifth Class.—*Steam Power for Farm.*

1st. For the best portable steam engine as a substitute for horse power, $25
2d. For the 2d best do. 10
3d. For the greatest collection of useful machines and implements made at any one factory, 20

RULES FOR BRANCH THREE.

All machines, implements, or other products of mechanical art, must be exhibited by or for their respective makers, or inventors, or improvers, or their Assignees, to or for whom only premiums for such articles will be awarded.

Persons holding such articles by purchase, or as matters of traffic, will have no claim to premiums.

Every machine or implement offered for a premium, must be so designated or described as will serve to identify it to future purchasers, and also the selling price of the article must be stated and marked on the labels and in the published reports of premium articles.

Efficiency, cheapness, and durability will be regarded as chief excellencies in every machine or implement.

Concluded in our next.

Abundant Crops in Europe.—The intelligence from all parts of Europe relative to the fine and abundant crops is causing the prices of breadstuffs to fall very fast in the markets of that country.

In Great Britain the corn crops were never better or the growth greater. France has wheat crops the present season superior in quality and larger in quantity than in former years. On the Continent the crops are extensive, and the markets are not only dull, but fast declining. A circular from Rostock calculates on a large yield, at least one-fourth above the usual average of the wheat crop, and a more than a full average of other corn. There are the same prospects in the Baltic districts, and accounts are extremely favorable from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. In Prussia there are excellent prospects of a great yield, and at Smyrna the grain is unusually plentiful. In Egypt the prices have greatly fallen, and at Alexandria the corn is most abundant. In the Principalities the corn is being cut by the Russians, but in Bulgaria the harvest has been most abundant on the whole. Potatoes promise to be abundant. In spite of war there seems to be an abundance of the elements which give impulse to industry and make manufactures flourish.

THE STINGIEST MAN ON RECORD.

Dear "Spirits"—I have heard an anecdote related of a German cider-maker in this State, which, never having seen in print, I think is worthy a corner in your mirth-provoking paper.

Hans Von Spigen is notorious in the upper portion of this good old State for the excellent quality of his cider, and he is furthermore notorious for being the meanest, stingiest, Dutchman that ever visited these parts: He never was known to *give* a living soul one drop of his delicious beverage.

Now, at the time of the following occurence, John B—— visited our town, and, hearing of the excellent quality of Hans' cider, rode over to his farm one morning, when the following conversation took place:—

"Good morning, Hans."
"Goot morning, Zhon."
"Hans, you have a fine orchard."
"Oh yes, goot orchart."
"Fine press that of yours."
"Yes, vine bress, vine orchart."
"Hans, I hear that your cider is the best in the country."
"Zhon (to his son), go down and draws a muck of eiter."

John brought up the desired mug, and Hans drained it to the bottom, and turned round to the astonished B. and said, "*If you don't believes dat's goot eiter just* SMELL *de muck!*" (mug.)

Poor B. mounted his horse and rode away, fully convinced that Hans Von Spigen was the meanest Dutchman on record.—*Phazma.*

Vinegar-Faced Gentry.—That very able and ubiquitous sheet, "An Exchange Paper," gives the following plain sentiments, which we commend to the "afflicted:"

"There is a class of men in every community who go about with vinegar faces because somebody feels above them, or because they are not appreciated as they should be, and who have a constant quarrel with what they call their destiny. We hate such people. They are a nuisance and a pest. They make all within their influence uncomfortable. These men have usually made a grave mistake in the estimate of their abilities, or are unmitigated asses. Wherever this fault-finding with one's condition or position occurs there is always a want of self-respect. If you are a right-down clever fellow wash the wormwood off your face, and show your good-will by your good deeds. Then if people 'feel above you,' why return the compliment and feel above them. If they turn up their noses at you because you are a mechanic, or a farmer, or a shop-boy, turn up your nose a notch higher. If they swell when they pass you in the street, swell yourself. Deliver us from the whining fools who go around like babies telling how people abuse them, and whining because society will not take them by the collar and drag them into decency."

A Hard Hit.—The New Bedford Mercury, alluding to the Greytown affair, says that the Administration has shown more magnanimity than could have been expected by its most ardent admirers. It has felt obliged to thrash somebody, and it has *taken one of its size!*

Joseph F. Robinson, aged twenty, was killed at Nantucket on Monday by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Spleen and cold Comfort.—During the campaign just closed the Standard did all in its power to defeat the election of the Hon. William A. Graham to the Senate from Orange county. It used fair means and foul to secure that result. It was a darling project with it. But it failed. Since Gov. Graham's election it indulges in the following language which we commend to the consideration of the people of Orange, a majority of whom have over and often endorsed William A. Graham: "and so treachery, and demagogueism, and affected dignity and purity have again triumphed in Orange county." This is the language, freemen of Orange, that a rabid press uses towards one of the purest and best of your citizens because you did not see fit to refuse to send him to the Legislature. Such malignity should meet with its proper reward.

But the Standard turns from Orange "to glorious old Edgecombe" for consolation, and how much does it receive? It records a net loss of 116 votes for Mr. Bragg in that county. A few more such drops of comfort, would cause its cup of bitterness and disappointment to run over.

Ral. Star.

The following Epigrams—sent to us by some of the "Mad Wags" of the University—would have been given in last week's paper but for lack of space. They seem to have been prompted by the article of the *Standard*, which appeared a few days since, upon Messrs. Reid & Clingman—certainly the most striking example of what the great Critic (McGrowler,) calls the "art of Plastering," that we have ever seen. We hope the boys will send us a few more of the same sort. We shall hugely enjoy the fun of seeing them pepper the *adversary*.—*Milton Chronicle.*

"Gov. Reid is, like the sun, the source of light."
Standard.

"*Locus a non lucendo,*" is a phrase,
I've often tried to understand aright,
In vain: till Holden an example gives,
And "Little Davy" hails a man of "light."
(Expostulatory, by one of the B'hoys.)

Billy, ye wily rogue! what do you mean,
By battering up our "Little Davy" so?
Then, as his visage wore a dubious grin,
He whispered, "Sawder! that, sir's, all the go."

"Gov. Reid is wise."—*Standard*

(Holden, Loquitur.)

"Praise, undeserved, is Satire in disguise."
Twill prove the saw to call his Excellency 'wise'
But I care not, enough for me to know
That cunning Reynard cozen'd thus the Crow.

"Clingman is a Statesman."—*Standard.*

No principle can fix Tom Clingman's eyes,
The spoils he seeks—the spoils his only prize.
Theirs, on Statesman he, the *Standard* cries.

ANOTHER:

Clingman's a 'Statesman,' of the Standard's school
The spoils he makes his conduct's only rule.

Confession of faith by the *Standard* man:

The only creed for which I care a groat,
Is that which teaches when to change one's coat.

Our $2,000,000 Wealth of "Glory."—The bills of damages, for the Greytown *suck*, we see are about to be sent to Washington for payment—thus:

For French property destroyed, say	$500,000
For British property destroyed, say	500,000
For Grenadian property destroyed, say	100,000
For American property destroyed, say	500,000
For Borland's California regiment	1,000
Total	$2,001,000

Two millions one thousand dollars,—spent on "revenge" for not being able to collect $24,000 to indemnify the Accessory Transit Company! That will do! $2,001,000 to pay for a broken bottle thrown at the head of Solon Borland.—That will do!

The last item in the bill (the Borland Volunteers) needs explanation.

After the *melee* at San Juan, in which Borland acted so conspicuous a part, as might be expected, there was naturally enough, no little excitement among the residents against the Transit Company. To guard against any assault that might be made against the persons or property of that concern, Borland, it seems, with characteristic assumption, took it upon himself to organize a regiment of Californians (then on their way home) to remain behind for its especial protection. To pay these Californians, it seems, Mr. Fabens, the United States Commercial Agent, was obliged to borrow money—a large portion of it from a Mr. Wood, an American, who had a large quantity of property destroyed by Com. Hollins. Now, it turns out, that this Fabens' draft was presented for payment at Washington, on Monday last, but the government there *refused to pay it!* We do not regret that this claim was repudiated. We trust all other such "claims" will be served the same way. For, if we are to foot the bills of every "volunteer regiment," that such men as Solon Borland may take it into their heads to organize on foreign soil, for purposes of their own, we should bankrupt the Federal Treasury in a twelvemonth. The principle moreover, is a bad one, and cannot be countenanced for a moment, even by men of such free and easy principles as those now at the head of the government.

But, look at the thing in another light! The Accessory Company exists only by the authority of the Nicaraguan Government. Everybody knows that. It is on Nicaraguan soil only by special agreement with the authorities of that country. In point of fact, it is an American concern only to a very limited extent. It is not half as much American, as it is Nicaraguan. It follows, therefore, that if its property is damaged by the bad conduct of a people over whom Nicaragua asserts territorial dominion, that Nicaragua, and not the United States, is the party to make good the loss. Instead of viewing the matter in this light, however, we are politely asked to pay for a regiment, raised on Nicaraguan soil, for its own protection. Could anything be cooler? Then, again, it is well known that this Government has always held that Greytown is part and parcel of the Nicaraguan territory; hence, the proper source to look for "apologies" and "indemnities," if any such were due, was to the Government of Nicaragua—not to the women and children, and pedlars of Greytown. If the people of Long Branch or Rockaway, or the "pirates and thieves" on the Jersey coast took it into their heads to insult a British minister that happened to be conducting himself badly among them, what would be thought if a British sloop of war were sent to batter down their houses before any effort had been made to procure satisfaction at Washington? Why, if Congress were in session, we should, in all probability, have a loud call for an immediate declaration of war, while every dram-shop in the land would ring with maledictions upon the unmanly aggession.

Yet, after all, the Administration is acting very inconsistently in not reimbursing the unfortunate Mr. Wood. Having approved of the conduct of Mr. Borland, in rescuing an alleged murderer from the Greytown authorities, it seems to us it was in duty bound to approve of his raising a regiment to remain behind to protect the aforesaid Transit Company. It was a person in the employ of the Transit Company whom he rescued, and it was to ask indemnity for the same Transit Company that Captain Hollins was sent to the people of Greytown, to burn down their houses about their ears. Or is Mr. Fabens' $1,000 draft protested merely because Mr. Wood, has not to enforce his claims? Is the same rule applied to the other claimants,—above mentioned? Are Messrs. Pierce and Marcy going to negociate the claims that will come pouring in on the British ministry, by and by? Are they to refuse payment to Louis Napoleon's creditors, unlike the American creditors, who have good claims, have the means to make good the matter, and are likely therefore, to get their claims allowed at Washington. But as Nicaragua has no ships of war to redress the grievances of her merchants, we may safely conclude *her* bill will be protested, too.

Noble, magnanimous administration! The centre of your arms abroad is only equalled by the wisdom and discretion at home! Oh! for a Westminster among us to cover such as all,—Pierce, Marcy, Dobbin,—that we might not forget the immortal glories shed upon our beloved country, by the heroic moments on the Mosquito shores! O, for a Homer to emblazon in epic verse, the deeds of Borland of Hollins,—some modern Thucydides—

"The whole amount of that enormous sum,
A rule that blends their glory with their shame."

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.

This unfortunate transaction is seen with feeling by the public press. We recur to the subject now only to give the annexed extracts from the last letter of the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, which we quote for the purpose of showing the reliance of an intelligent friend of the Administration in the opinion we expressed long ago as to the original and real error of weakness; and that is, in the Government having too ready a credence to the first statements made to it by interested parties.

Washington, April 3.

"Mr. Marcoleta, the Minister from N. has entered a strong and pungent protest against the wanton and outrageous assault and destruction of the town of San Juan del N., a town claimed to be within the territorial jurisdiction of the Nicaraguan Republic. Mr. B. and himself, in his letter to Mr. M., declared that the United States Government had acknowledged the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Territory. Of course, the Nicaraguan Government should have sought redress from the State of Nicaragua, instead of the destruction of the town of San Juan. Again, if San Juan was not within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua, then Borland had no right to protection in his piratical character in that town." "Knowing Mr. B.'s temper and character, the Government should have acted more cautiously in regard to the representations.

"The apologists for Mr. Borland and the administration insist that Greytown was a pirate town, in justification of its destruction. Now, then, there are those now here, who are entitled to credit, and who have had much experience in various communities and countries, who have been often in Greytown, and who, within the last four months, who assert that a *sober, quiet,* and *orderly* community is not superior even in the United States. What official men and private individuals of undoubted integrity and intelligence who are ready to vouch for the good this assertion."

We may add that the act of burning the town cannot be extenuated on the plea that the inhabitants were pirates, because, as has been remarked by a cotemporary, our Government has recognized the legitimacy of the authorities of Greytown in maintaining a commercial agent there.

FOR THE OBSERVER
REST OF HEAVEN

Child of sorrow, grief and care,
In all thy anguish ne'er despair,
For God, who chastens thee, has given
The hope of rest—the rest of Heaven.

Hope is a shining star to light
The darkness of life's gloomy night,
To cheer thy heart so lone and riven,
With promise sweet of—rest in Heaven.

Thy home is sad, of joy bereft,
Of all who loved thee few are left,
Yet still thy bark by tempests driven
May reach the port of—rest in Heaven.

Sweet rest from all the ills of life,
From sorrow's pains and passion's strife
In realms above, where all forgiven,
May live and know the—rest of Heaven.

Then trust in God, and calmly bear
The all, allotted to thy share,
And soon thy sun will set at even
To dawn above on rest in Heaven.

Then all thy anguish will be over,
Thy wounded heart will bleed no more,
Immortal joys will then be given,
And woes forgot in rest of Heaven.

Life's transient pleasures are but few
And evanescent as the dew,
Its fleeting joys are only given
As foretastes of the bliss of Heaven.

May we attain the rest above,
And know the peace of Heavenly love—
Adoring Him by whom is given
The glorious hope of—rest in Heaven.

Fayetteville, April 1.

Economy the Road to Wealth.

By sending your Spirits to the Fayetteville Depot, for storage, you can be doing so during a pleasant night's rest and get up in the morning assured that all is right.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements with the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company to insure by all Spirits stored with him, whether for sale or to ship, will be under insurance.

His charge will only be ten cents a barrel and received in good order. ISHAM BLAKE

June 17, 1854.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Never Failing Remedy.—Among the immense number of patent medicines discovered, there are but few that possess any real merit. Of these the discoveries of Dr. Holloway, a celebrated English physician, may be ranked as among the best. An account of the character of the ingredients of which they are composed, and the variety of diseases which they have been effectually removed by, their use, the Proprietor has established a house at 38 Ann-street, New York, of the same throughout the Union, where they may be supplied with them wholesale.—N. Y. Tribune.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States in boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents and $1.50 each; wholesale by the most Drug houses in the Union and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HOBSEY, 8 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. E. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1854.

THE RESULT

Sufficient returns have been received to render it certain that the Democratic candidate for Governor has succeeded, and that both branches of the next State Legislature will be of the same political character.

We had earnestly hoped for a different result. We believed that, having deeply at heart the domestic and national interests of the State, the people of North Carolina would have broken party ties and elected as their Governor the sound, reliable, patriotic, improvement Whig for whom their suffrages were solicited, and as Legislators, men disposed to do something for the improvement of our condition at home and to retain our influence at the National Capitol by the re-election of Mr. Badger to the Senate. We regret that we were mistaken. Party ties have proved too strong, and the people, though there can be little doubt of their wishes, have decided against claiming the rights of North Carolina in the vast public domain, against a system of internal improvements, and against the re-election to the Senate of almost the only man who has succeeded in effecting any thing for the benefit of the State, and whose high personal character and eminent abilities have placed *him* at the head of the Senate and given to his constituents an influence in that body which they have never before possessed and which is not likely to be retained by any man in the Locofoco ranks.

We regret, more than we can say, that it is so. But it cannot be helped, and (though poor consolation) can only console ourselves with the reflection that we are all in the same boat and must sink or swim together; and with the hope that a sufficient number of the Democratic majority in the Legislature may be found willing to unite with the Whigs in their efforts to improve the condition of the State. The people are undoubtedly fully alive to the importance of a liberal system of improvement although party ties have caused the election of an anti-improvement man. We trust that their representatives will not thwart their will.

A JUDICIOUS SYSTEM.—Perhaps some of our Locofoco papers which have advocated "a judicious system of internal improvements" will, now that the election is over, explain what is meant by it. The whole thing is a humbug—it was meant as such and such the people will soon find it to be. Its effect, or rather *non*-effect, was very aptly, although unwittingly, let out by one of the Locofoco candidates in this county who declared upon the stump, as we learn, that *he* was "in favor of *developing the resources of the State with a judiciary system of internal improvements*." That is just about the effect the system will have.

By the way, since the above was in type, we understand that the Standard has already commenced the explanation. It attacks Gen. Dockery for advocating the road from Whiteville to Charlotte as a thoroughly North Carolina work, whilst according to the Standard its proximity to the South Carolina line and its serious effect upon the Central rail road give it altogether a different character. It is very plain therefore, that the Charlotte road, running through one of the richest portions of the State is not regarded by the Standard as part of the "judicious system." The word of the Standard is law to Democracy—the edict has gone forth and to hear is to obey.

IMPORTANCE OF A VOTE.—The contest for the Legislature has been exceedingly close, and we hope the unfortunate result will teach the Whigs a profitable lesson. Look at the returns. In Bladen Col. McDugald was beaten by 22 votes; in Sampson, Mr. Slocum by 7; in Forsythe, the Whig candidates by less than 20; in Washington and Martin, the Whig Senator by 23; in Craven by 5; in Brunswick by 25; in Chowan by 2; in Pitt, one of the Locofocos is elected by *three* votes, another by *one*, and a Whig by four; and in many other counties the Whigs have lost by similar small majorities. A few votes in each of these counties would have changed the character of the General Assembly and secured the election of two Whigs to the U. S. Senate.

Our Whig friends are too apt to stay away from the polls, alleging as excuse that "one vote will not affect the result." They forget that "one sinner destroyeth much good."

GOOD NEWS.—We are greatly rejoiced to learn that the untiring exertions of the President and other warm friends of the Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road have at last been crowned with success, and the route from Blue's Bridge to Little's Mills in Richmond County, 20¼ miles, has been put under contract. The contractor, Mr. D. A. Boyd of Richmond, will commence the work at once and push it forward rapidly to completion.

From Little's Mills to Albemarle the road will be constructed without difficulty,—the work on that part of the route having been delayed to this time only on account of the want of means to fill up the gap from Blue's to Little's Mills.

We may hope then soon to be united with our good friends in Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, and Rowan, to our mutual profit and pleasure.

STATE FAIR.—We commence in this issue and will finish in our next the publication of the regulations, premiums, &c., for the next State Fair to be held at Raleigh on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of October next. We hope that the exhibition will be worthy of the State and well attended.

SAND HILL CORN.—We have received from the plantation of Dr. Mallett in this vicinity, one of the largest stalks of corn we ever saw. We don't like to mention the size for fear that some of our brethren of the Agricultural Society may laugh at our notions of corn stalks, as they did once before at what *we* considered a very large wheat story. If any one wants to beat it let him call and see

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We give below the returns from nearly all the counties. So far Mr. Bragg is ahead of Gen. Dockery by about 900 votes. The remaining counties will increase the majority considerably. The Democrats claim about 2500 majority, but unless the figures in our table (many of them received by telegraph) are greatly changed by the official returns the majority will be much smaller.

	1852.		1851.	
	Kerr.	Reid.	Dockery.	Bragg.
Alexander,	361	230	141	235
Anson,	1088	513	902	255
Ashe, Watauga,	551	916	666	556
Bertie,	527	420	490	410
Bladen,	358	631	426	620
Brunswick,	343	271	416	435
Buncombe,	946	684	775	562
Burke, McDowell,	1246	489	m395	
Beaufort,	847	554	910	572
Cabarrus,	744	441	642	425
Caldwell,	600	496	620	219
Caswell,	270	1013	220	1007
Carteret,	411	392	103	399
Camden,	188	122	161	125
Cherokee,	540	551		
Chowan,	249	228	245	283
Currituck,	178	603	158	544
Chatham,	995	980	1137	1047
Columbus,	198	443	304	512
Cleaveland,	305	870	436	478
Craven,	597	698	599	638
Cumberland,	783	1388	904	1473
Davie,	490	345	m260	
Davidson,	951	746	1292	679
Duplin,	190	1072	225	1060
Edgecombe,	104	1425	155	1404
Franklin,	341	721	338	743
Gates,	363	406		m55
Greene,	347	361		m7
Granville,	1005	1063	995	1078
Guilford,	1524	180	1615	533
Halifax,	551	541	551	584
Haywood,	368	551	350	345
Henderson,	762	340	687	243
Hertford,	360	246	306	257
Hyde,	368	108	m150	
Iredell,	1035	393	1256	392
Jackson,				
Johnston,	773	883	827	1034
Jones,	211	240	229	230
Lenoir,	267	459	276	394
Lincoln, Catawba, Gaston,	680	1934	296	573
Macon,	451	432		
Madison,	278	168	311	428
Martin,	260	676	299	696
Mecklenburg, Union,	721	1421	692	1023
Montgomery,	706	209	741	115
Moore,	615	646	752	605
New Hanover,	350	1342	424	1109
Northampton,	504	586	490	641
Nash,	84	1030	95	1115
Onslow,	167	696	238	566
Orange, Alamance,	1528	1796	1080	963
Pasquotank,	453	247	491	331
Perquimons,	347	312	334	343
Pitt,	636	649	708	725
Person,	341	550	351	609
Rockingham,	356	1072	317	1036
Randolph,	1279	439	1378	403
Richmond,	624	194	690	116
Robeson,	693	760	682	782
Rowan,	776	712	956	932
Rutherford,	1106	506	1019	621
Stanly,	896	80	874	95
Surry, Yadkin,	1206	1376	464	796
			m108	
Sampson,	509	905	599	860
Stokes, Forsyth,	1132	1481	437	636
			802	897
Tyrrell,	282	114	275	109
Wake,	1102	1561	1180	1541
Wayne,	283	1196	304	1145
Warren,	162	697	163	754
Washington,	247	297	388	245
Wilkes,	1345	393	1271	325
Yancy,	336	694	349	639
	42,993	48,484		
		42,993		
		5,491		

Catawba and Gaston were counted with Lincoln, McDowell with Burke, Union with Mecklenburg, Alamance with Orange, Forsythe with Stokes, Watauga with Ashe, Yadkin with Surry. They will all vote separately now.

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Commons.				Gov'r.	
	Regan.	Norment.	Tyler.	Allen.	Bragg.	Dockery.
Lumberton,	316	312	121	99	308	108
Howellsville,	90	85	...	3	87	3
Britt's,	30	34	16	17	26	19
White House,	78	78	66	66	77	67
Alfordsville,	6	7	148	152	10	142
Red Banks,	22	23	80	75	21	85
Sterling's Mill,	54	52	32	34	45	48
St. Paul's,	67	65	48	47	66	51
McPhaul's Mills,	55	53	93	82	54	91
Lumber Bridge,	66	65	34	37	64	37
Philadelphus,	3	2	41	42	4	40
	807	796	675	645	782	682

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Will be Published on the 1st August.

THE CABIN BOY'S STORY.

A Semi-Nautical Romance of intense interest, by the Author of the "Pirate Doctor," the "Lawyer's Story," the "Old Doctor," &c. &c.

THE success heretofore enjoyed by the author of the above popular works is sufficient guarantee of the favor with which any productions coming from his pen will be received by the public. The Cabin Boy's Story is a romantic narrative, illustrating the The Cabin Boy's Story is a romantic narrative, illustrating the career of the Slave Trade as carried on in the Coast of Africa, career of the Slave Trade as carried on in the Coast of Africa, scenes of the Slave Trade as carried on in the Coast of Africa, scenes of the Slave Trade as carried on in the Coast of Africa, scenes